

of the Henderson combined with the other merits of the Jewell.

Bonanza is unique. Of all harlequin-shaped berries, this takes the prize. The plants are marvels of vigor, the berries often of remarkable size, but no two alike, except as to a swan-like neck, a characteristic of all. The berries are furrowed, coxcombed, winged, upside-down, wrinkled, round, square, parallelogrammatic, rhomboidal, and every other shape we have ever seen in a strawberry, except a regular heart shape. The plants are quite fruitful, the berries of good quality but generally hollow and mushy in the middle. Iron-clad is this year the earliest berry we have. The plants are thrifty and healthy. The berries are of medium size, about the shape of Crescent, firm and of good quality. We know of no better berry that is as early. Amateur is a variety with pronounced virtues and pronounced failings. The quality is better than that of Jewell. It is almost as productive, but the berries average smaller and softer. The plants are as vigorous as need be, but the leaves so o'ertop the berries, borne on slender peduncles, that the berries ripen, as it were, in a dense shade. The foliage of Connecticut Queen burns—the berries shrivel. Vineland Seedling is of little promise. Wonderful is of fair quality, medium-early, bright red, quite firm, variable in shape and size. Plants vigorous, but not remarkably productive. Queen of the Peninsula bears rather small berries, and is not worthy of introduction. Dimondale, also, had better be confined to the originator's grounds. Gardener's Colossal seems worthy of future trial. The berries are of fine shape, firm and good. Bubach No. 5 is promising. The berries average very large, bright red in color, variable in shape, firm and of fair quality. Iroquois we must not speak of yet. Bomba resembles Lida, but is not so prolific. Later in the sea-

son we shall again refer to the above berries, and to many others being tried this season for the first. Illustrations will accompany the best of them.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

BONES DISSOLVED WITH ASHES.

In dissolving bones with ashes, there are several things to be considered to prove successful. The ashes must be good; those of oak and hickory I find the best. Some say that wood grown on low land will not make soap, consequently will not dissolve bones. As I have always burned wood from off ridge land, I cannot answer for this. The ashes must be kept moist, just so they will not drain. They should be kept from freezing. If suffered to freeze, the process ceases. The smaller the bones, the quicker they will dissolve.

This is the way I have managed my bones for the last two years. As fast as ashes can be had, they are put in barrels, the bottom is covered with about six inches deep in ashes, then a layer of bones, then a layer of ashes, then a layer of bones, and so on, until nearly full, and then finished with a layer of ashes. I use two-thirds ashes to one of bone. The ashes are kept wet all the time with soap-suds or chamber lye. When one vessel is filled, I then put in another until I have all the bones used. If I still have ashes, they are barrelled away until near spring, then they are put in a hopper as if used in making soap. When I wish to use the bones, and I find them not sufficiently dissolved, I put ashes and bones in a large kettle; the ashes in the hopper are leached and the lye put on the bones and ashes, and the whole mass boiled until the bones are entirely consumed. The mass is now in a doughy state; this is mixed with loam enough to make it dry as wanted. It is now ready for use.